

SAVING THE PLAY

Actors Are Often Called Upon to Exercise Quick Wit.

SOME CURIOUS EXPERIENCES.

Rose Eyttinge Once Extemporized the Entire Part of Lady Isabel in "East Lynne"—How John Brougham Made a Hit Without His Leading Lady.

Quick wit has saved many an embarrassing situation, turned many a seemingly disastrous failure into success. Politics, literature, courtesy, all are served by quick tongue and ready word.

Actors, as well as business men, have special use for quick wit, so often do they need help out of a difficulty during the play. A college performance was saved from wreckage by one of the young actors.

One of the cast, a boy easily upset, had just given his line, "And I need is an advertisement," when half of his stage mustache fell off.

"Oh, no," said the ready youth beside him, seeing his embarrassment; "what you need is a hair restorer."

And under cover of the laughter the victim had a chance to recover himself.

It was surely the same readiness that enabled Rose Eyttinge to go through one of the most extraordinary experiences any actress ever had. In San Francisco she was once asked to fill Mary Anderson's place at short notice, appearing with the local stock company. The play was to be "East Lynne." By singular chance, no prompt book could be found, nor could they secure a copy of the novel. Miss Eyttinge protested that it would be impossible for her to play, as she had never so much as seen the piece. That fact they refused to believe. Moreover, to add to her difficulty, though all the company claimed to know the old drama backward, no one seemed to have an idea of the lines she, as Lady Isabel, would have to speak.

"Oh, that'll be all right," said John McCullough, the manager, to whom she appealed. "Just you sob and look sorry, and it will go."

So Miss Eyttinge, rather than cause the loss of closing the theater, went on totally unprepared to act in an absolutely unfamiliar play.

Tom Keene, the Archibald Carlisle, instructed her in the proper emotion from scene to scene. "Now she's a jealous cat, a jealous cat," he would whisper. "Now she's kittenish." "Now she's sorry she was such a fool." "Now she wants her young ones." "Now she up and dies."

The performance seemed to cause entire satisfaction to the audience, and McCullough, as he generously handed over half the receipts to the heroine of the hour, declared, "Well, you may have had to vamp that part, but I've often seen it played with less soul."

The story of an experience demanding similar readiness of wit is told of John Brougham, the early American comedian and playwright. On one occasion, when his own clever burlesque, "Pocahontas," had been billed and the house sold out in advance, the leading actress left without warning to take another position in Baltimore. The audience had assembled before her absence was discovered by the manager and star. As it was that play or nothing, Brougham, who was famed for his witty impromptu speeches, went before the curtain and suggested giving the piece without Pocahontas. He recalled the old story of the actor who played Hamlet so excellently that on the following night the tragedy was given with that character omitted by request.

"Now, if 'Hamlet' can be acted without the hero," he remarked, "why not 'Pocahontas' without the heroine? Of course you are all aware of the fact that 'Pocahontas' is a much greater play than 'Hamlet.' Even if you do not know that, I do, and I ought to, for I wrote it myself. Are you willing to try it?"

"Go ahead!" came the cries from the audience, who settled themselves back to see the result.

The burlesque proceeded as usual until the entrance music was played for Pocahontas; then, turning toward the audience, Brougham, as Pocahontas, sadly began: "Ladies and gentlemen, that sweet strain is supposed to bring my daughter Pocahontas on the stage. You are already aware that she is in the city of Baltimore, and the stern law of the land will not permit a Christian, much less a savage, to be in two places at once. Thus does the law protect that most useful instrument, the alibi. However, if Poky were here she would hasten to say"—Whereupon the comedian gave her lines in exact imitation of the missing actress, keeping up the dialogue in two persons all through the play. The delighted people who were fortunate enough to be present declared that Brougham was avenged.

G. P. Huntley tells of an incident that took place at an east side theater in London. The "gods" were booted the piece and throwing chunks of bread at the performers.

At last the star came forward and said: "Now, look here! We're trying our best to amuse you. Throw bread, if you like; but," he added as he stopped and picked up a chunk, "thank heaven I'm not too proud to eat it."

The gods were vanquished—Anna Bird Stewart in New York Tribune.

Labor conquers all things. It is idle-ness that is the curse of man—not labor. Nothing is impossible to industry.—Motto of Perlander.

The War Fifty Years Ago

Military Mine Fiasco Before Petersburg—Grant's Men Blow Up a Confederate Fort—Attack on the Breach a Disastrous Failure—Confederates Warned and Alert—Federals Act Blindly Without Guidance or Fit Leadership—General Burnside's Corps Trapped in the Mine Crater—Vain but Heroic Attempts to Push the Charge Forward—Federal Loss Upward of 4,000 Men—The Crater Abandoned at Night.

By Capt. GEORGE L. KILMER, Late U. S. V.

A series of desperate assaults, June 17, 18 and 19, 1864, on General R. E. Lee's Confederate works at Petersburg, Va., the Ninth Federal corps, under General A. E. Burnside, gained an elevated position within 130 yards of the enemy's line. The so-called "Burnside mine" was laid with extraordinary skill and labor directly under a Confed-

duct of the war that the chance fell on the most unfit leader in the whole army.

The soldiers of the leading division—General Ledlie's First division, Ninth corps—were conducted to their station in the nighttime through the covered ways and halted at the base of the high breastwork mentioned, where they lay under arms until daybreak. They were then massed in columns of regiments and had no liberty to move around and



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GENERAL A. E. BURNSIDE, U. S. A., FEDERAL COMMANDER AT THE PETERSBURG MINE.

erate fort, known as Elliott's Salient, which the defenders of Petersburg had constructed during July on a spur of the ridge, sheltering the town on the east. The construction of that fort had been carried on under the constant fire of Burnside's guns, and the peculiar nature of its trenches, adapted as they were to shelter troops from falling bombs as well as from horizontal firing, had much to do with determining the result when Burnside attempted to carry that portion of the line by storm after exploding a mine under it to open a breach.

Eight Thousand Pound Charge.

The excavation for the powder chamber was made by extending a tunnel a distance of over 500 feet from a point within the Federal trenches to a point under the center of the fort to be blown up. The laborers were coal miners belonging to the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania regiment. They suffered intensely in the long, close gallery and carried all the earth out of the tunnel and chamber by hand. Toward the end of the task, which lasted a month, their strength was supported mainly by whisky. They became too weak to dig solid food. The digging had to be done with the utmost stealth to prevent betrayal by deserters.

While the excavation of the chamber was going on under the fort its batteries were firing at intervals, threatening to cave in the roof on the heads of the miners below. No accident occurred, although the Confederates suspected the mine and attempted to balk the scheme by a counter mine. Finally the charge of 8,000 pounds of powder was securely packed in place, a spliced fuse was laid to the mouth of the mine and the order given to explode it at daylight on July 30.

Choosing Leaders in Assault.

The Ninth corps, under Burnside, occupied the trenches on the right and left of the mine, and three of its divisions—white troops—were ordered to charge into the breach the moment the explosion took place. No preparation whatever was ordered or made by any commander of the forces of the army or of the corps to facilitate the rapid execution of this charge over works ten to twelve feet high.

It was at first intended to put a negro division in front of the charging column, but General Grant overruled that because he feared it would be publicly condemned. Lots were drawn by the commanders of the three white divisions in Burnside's corps, and it fell upon the First, under General Ledlie. Grant told the committee on the con-

reconnoiter the best positions for scaling the wall, nor were they instructed how to act at the signal to go. The firing of the mine was delayed by a defective fuse, but it finally exploded nearly two hours late. (Sergeant Henry Reese of the Forty-eighth Pennsylvania entered the tunnel alone to respice the fuse, which had gone out.)

Confederates Alert.

Meanwhile the Confederates were not napping. The fort itself was occupied by Captain R. G. Pegram's Virginia battery, and the trenches.



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GENERAL H. A. WISE, C. S. A., AND GENERAL R. F. HOKE, C. S. A., DEFENDERS OF THE BREACH AT PETERSBURG.

which means the system of walled ditches, bombproofs and other shelter for infantry on both sides of the battery, by the Eighteenth and Twenty-second South Carolina infantry, of Elliott's brigade.

These men, numbering several hundred, were asleep, all except the sentinels, but they had had frequent warnings and were either careless or worn out with ceaseless labor and vigil. The battery and the sections of works adjoining on both sides were hoisted into the air, and 288 officers and men were buried in the debris. Their comrades who escaped injury fled the

scene, and all the confusion given to the enemy by the explosion was confined to this handful.

The Confederate divisions manning the works along the threatened crest had been aroused during the night and put under arms "ready to move at a moment's notice." It was well known in Lee's camps that Grant was up to something in front of Cemetery hill. He was reaching out for that height and within the preceding twenty-four hours had withdrawn heavy bodies of troops from the north side of the James and concentrated them in the vicinity of Burnside's lines. The existence of a mine being known to Lee, much could be conjectured, and his subordinates knew just what to do in an emergency like that of July 30.

General Steven Elliott's South Carolina brigade held the line at the salient. General H. A. Wise's brigade supported Elliott's on the right and the day before the attack General A. H. Colquitt's brigade was placed in support of Wise. On the Confederate left of the line the division of General R. F. Hoke stretched along the hills toward Appomattox river, in front of Burnside's colored troops.

The explosion, when it came, actually confused Grant's soldiers more than it did the troops of Lee.

The leader of the First brigade, Colonel Eliza G. Marshall, leaped upon the wall, waving a signal to his men, shouted "Forward!" Officers and men to the number of a couple of hundred joined him instantly, climbing the barrier by help of their bayonets and on one another's shoulders. The party dashed forward to the pit and there found a great smoking crater encircled by a wall of falling earth and debris.

First in the Crater.

Marshall's brigade, composed of the Second Pennsylvania and Fourteenth New York artillery, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth New York and Third Maryland infantry, was quickly followed by General W. F. Bartlett's, and by the time the two commands had closed up on the designated spot the lines were hopelessly mixed. Astonishment, mingled with curiosity, then took the place of soldierly self control in a great measure. However, in response to the calls of their leaders the men dashed into the pit and attempted to clamber up the side toward the Confederate lines. Some avoided the pit and rushed in among the bombproofs.

Successively General R. B. Potter's and General O. B. Wilcox's white divisions and General Edmund Ferrero's colored troops followed Ledlie's, and in a short time the crater and the adjoining network of sheltering walls were packed with men standing too thick to move. Attempts were made by the officers to rally sufficient numbers to charge out and capture Cemetery hill, beyond the "crater," but in every case the brave men were driven back by the pitiless fire.

Pandeomium and Heroism.

In point of fact, however, the Confederates held back their very best fire. They considered the Federals in the breach as being hopelessly entangled and virtually prisoners. Colonel Willie Pegram's famous battery was dragged by doubled up teams to a height commanding the crater and ordered to stand ready with double shotted guns to repel further advance. Riflemen were likewise thrown around the breach at a distance of 100 to 200 yards with orders to "keep down the heads" of the Federals in the crater.

In the pit pandemonium reigned. Men who were shot on the crest tumbled back upon the wounded already lying in torture at the bottom. The day was hot. Sulphurous gases escaped from fissures of the mine, and there was no water to relieve the horrible thirst. The way back to the Federal lines was swept by canister and was already cordroyed with Federal dead.

The KITCHEN CABINET



I should be asked to name the quality most necessary to the best type of man, I should unhesitatingly choose optimism, for with it are sure to be associated ambition, enthusiasm and self-confidence.

MAPLE SUGAR DAINTIES.

The season will soon be upon us when we can look for maple sugar in all its tempting forms.

The tender waffle hearts are set upon its crisp or soggy, and anon like maple syrup made of corn and cobs lasts but a scant five minutes and is gone.

There is nothing in the sirup line which takes the place of the real maple sirup; but, alas, it is so often adulterated that even the sugar itself cannot be trusted. Our pure food laws are striving valiantly to produce the proper label, and now when we eat corn cobs and molasses we at least are treated honestly if we know enough to read the label.

If one has never visited a sugar camp when it is in operation, there is surely a new sensation coming. There are numerous sugar camps all over the country, and when one thinks of the "sweet" hospitality of these camps when daily 15 or 20 interested sight-seers drive in to eat warm sirup, it is still a constant wonder that there is enough to put upon the market.

Maple Filling for Cake.—Put into a sauce pan a cup of cream and two cups of broken maple sugar. Heat slowly until the sugar is dissolved, then boil until it hardens in water. Take at once from the fire and stir and spread on the cake.

Maple Nougat.—Boil two cupfuls of maple sugar and a half cup of cream and a tablespoonful of butter until waxen when dropped in cold water, then add a cup of chopped nuts, and pour, while hot, over plain ice cream. This is the most delicious of sauces for creams.

A very dainty biscuit may be made by preparing a baking powder biscuit dough, roll out and spread with butter, maple sugar and chopped nuts. Roll up and cut like cinnamon rolls. Bake in hot oven. These may be served as dessert with a hot sauce.

Nellie Maxwell.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

A Batch of Bulls.

An Irishman excused himself from going to church by saying he had such an excellent telescope that with it he could bring the church so near he could hear the organ playing.

It was Pat who observed, after watching two men shoot at an eagle and kill it, that they might have saved the powder and shot, as the fall alone would have killed the bird.

And it was Pat again who, telling a story as original and being informed by one of his auditors that he had read it in the translation of a Latin work, cried out: "Confound those ancients! They are always stealing one's good thoughts."

Heavy, impure blood makes a muddy, pimply complexion, headaches, nausea, indigestion. Thin blood makes you weak, pale and sickly. For pure blood, sound digestion, use Burdock Blood Bitters. \$1.00 at all stores. adv.

Value of Love.

A wife who practises what is commonly known among the fraternity of husbands as "hurt look," indicating that a tear shower is about ready to fall because her beloved has not acquiesced wholly in her desires and plans, the other morning said at the breakfast table after her husband had declined firmly but surely to buy an automobile of a certain type, "John, don't you love me any more?" "Uh-huh—I guess so; but not \$2,000 worth."

For any itching skin trouble, piles, eczema, salt rheum, hives, itch, scald head, herpes, scab, Doan's Ointment is highly recommended. 50c a box at all stores. adv.

Fruit.

Mr. Peach, before leaving town on a business trip, instructed his wife's nurse to apprise him of the arrival of the stork. She obliged with the following telegram: "Mrs. Peach has a pair."—Judge.

For a mild, easy action of the bowels, try Doan's Regulets, a modern laxative. 25c at all stores. adv.

Orchid Species Multiply.

A century ago only 300 species of orchids were known, and those very imperfectly. Now the latest authority gives the number of known species at 10,000.

For baby's croup, Willie's daily cuts and bruises, mamma's sore throat, Grandma's lameness—Dr. Thomas' Eucalyptic Oil—the household remedy. 25c and 50c. adv.

CENTRAL VT. RAILWAY

Trains Leave the following stations daily except Sunday.

IN EFFECT JUNE 21, 1914

	No. 72	No. 26	No. 40
Cambridge Jct.	5:10 a. m.	9:12 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
Jeffersonville	5:15	9:14	7:04
Cambridge	5:28	9:20	7:10

Connections are to be made at Essex Junction as follows: No. 72 with the Mail Train for all New England Points; No. 26 with the New England States Limited Express for New England Points and with Local Passenger for Montreal; No. 40 with the Night Express for all New England Points.

BOYS CAN MAKE MONEY

By picking up BONES and shipping them to C. S. PAGE, Hyde Park, Vt. He is paying 75c per hundred for almost anything in the line of Field Bones that are dry and fairly clean. Dry, clean, boiled Butchers' Bones are worth 90c per hundred. He pays the freight on shipments of 200 lbs. or more.

Estate of Lura J. Griswold.

STATE OF VERMONT—District of Lamoille, ss.

The Honorable Probate Court for the District of Lamoille.

To all persons interested in the Estate of LURA J. GRISWOLD, late of Morris-town, in said District, deceased.

GREETING: At a Probate Court, holden at Hyde Park, with in and for said district, on the 27th day of July, 1914, an instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Lura J. Griswold, late of Morris-town, in said District, deceased, was presented to the Court aforesaid for Probate.

And it is ordered by said Court that the 11th day of August, 1914, at the Probate Office, in said Hyde Park, be assigned for proving said instrument; and that notice thereof be given to all persons concerned by publishing this order three weeks successively in the News and Citizen, a newspaper circulating in that vicinity, in said District, previous to the time appointed.

Therefore, you are hereby notified to appear before said Court, at the time and place aforesaid, and contest the probate of said Will, if you have cause.

Given under my hand at Hyde Park, in said District, this 17th day of July, 1914.

LIZZIE A. WHITE, Register.

Estate of W. Irving Paul

State of Vermont—District of Lamoille, ss.

The Honorable Probate Court for the District of Lamoille.

To all persons interested in the Estate of W. IRVING PAUL, late of Morris-town in said District, deceased.

Greeting: At a Probate Court, holden at Hyde Park, with in and for said District, on the 24th day of July, 1914, an instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of W. Irving Paul, late of Morris-town, in said District, deceased, was presented to the Court aforesaid for Probate.

And it is ordered by said Court that the 17th day of Aug., A. D., 1914, at the Probate Office, in said Hyde Park, be assigned for proving said instrument; and that notice thereof be given to all persons concerned by publishing this order three weeks successively in the News and Citizen, a newspaper circulating in that vicinity, in said District, previous to the time appointed.

Therefore, you are hereby notified to appear before said Court, at the time and place aforesaid, and contest the probate of said Will, if you have cause.

Given under my hand at Hyde Park, in said District, this 24th day of July, 1914.

LIZZIE A. WHITE, Register.

Estate of Robert A. Willey

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Lamoille, Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust the claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Robert A. Willey, late of Waterville, in said district, deceased, and all claims exhibited in order thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purpose aforesaid at the residence of Mrs. R. A. Willey in the village of Waterville, in said district, on the 7th day of August, and on the 14th day of January next, from 1 o'clock P. M. until 3 o'clock P. M., on each of said days and that six months from the 6th day of July, A. D. 1914, is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance.

Dated at Waterville, Vt., this 20th day of July, 1914.

H. A. JACKSON,
W. P. SMILLIE,
Commissioners.

Thrice-a-Week Edition

OF

THE NEW YORK WORLD

This is a time of great events, and you will want the news accurately and promptly. All the countries of the world steadily draw closer together, and the telegraph wires bring the happenings to every one. No other newspaper has a service equal to that of The World and it relates everything fully and promptly. The World long since established a record for impartiality, and anybody can afford its Thrice-a-Week edition, which comes every other day in the week, except Sunday. It will be of particular value to you now. The Thrice-a-Week World also abounds in other strong features, serial stories, humor, markets, cartoons; in fact, everything that is to be found in a first class daily.

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